

# CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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## Perversers of Truth



HERE have always been those who sold gold bricks. The reason is that there have always been those gullible enough to buy. But God's curse is ever pronounced upon them. This is just as true in the intellectual world and the political world as in the world of business. Some men seem to take A FIENDISH delight in perverting the truth, in imposing fallacies upon gullible people and taking from them their belief in the truth.

Nowhere in the world has this been so clearly demonstrated as in the world's dealing with the question of prohibition. It is called tyranny, while it breaks the most tyrannical force in the world. It is declared to take away human rights, when there never was any right to poison the body for the fun of it. It is declared that prohibition interferes with personal habits, while it simply prohibits an industry.

By every scientist worthy of the name, the habit of drinking alcohol is regarded as foolish and dangerous but these protagonists of this dangerous folly rhapsodize about it as a habit which vitalizes social life and so promotes human welfare.

Prohibition in the United States is succeeding, yet these gold brick artists proclaim it a dismal failure. It has produced,

"Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter!"

*Isa. 5:20*

so far as this habit is concerned, the best conditions to be found in the world, except among Mohammedans whose prophet forbade it as a part of religion; but these perversers of the truth denounce it as a curse and a damnable affliction. It is lessening political corruption; but these jugglers of reality charge it with all the crimes and corruptions which the liquor traffic has developed during its three hundred years of reign in the modern world.

In spite of the facts of the struggle for a hundred years to gain prohibition, these light-shifters whine about its being put over when the young men were out of the country. Though the nation repudiated the repealers in 1928 so emphatically that one would think that they would see the folly of further effort, they still proclaim a two-to-one majority favors destroying this law.

Whether the woe pronounced by this ancient prophet comes upon them through a direct providence of God or the disgust of the people it is the inevitable fate of such moral gold brick purveyors. No man can persistently call darkness light and light darkness without retribution overtaking him from some quarter. But gold bricks are still on the scientific and political market, so let the buyer beware.

# "The Almighty Has His Purposes"

**S**O said Abraham Lincoln in his second inaugural in the dark days of the Civil War. The Union army had suffered disastrous defeats, the election had gone against Lincoln and the national credit had sunk to the lowest point in the nation's history. Then it was that devout citizens and leaders of the nation saw that God's hand was in the calamity, that the nation had sinned against Him and that only through national confession of sin, national repentance and reformation could the nation's life be preserved.

These truths were first enunciated by two small groups of Christian citizens gathered one at Sparta, Illinois, the other at Xenia, Ohio (from which The National Reform Association sprang). A few weeks later they were expressed in a resolution introduced into the United States Senate calling upon the President of the United States to appoint a day for national humiliation and prayer, which was unanimously adopted.

Complying with this request President Lincoln in a remarkable proclamation set apart April 30, 1863 "as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer." Excerpts from his proclamation follow:

"It is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth announced in the Holy Scriptures, and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord; and insomuch as we know that, by His divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins to the needless end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have grown in numbers, wealth and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which....multiplied and enriched and strengthened us."

Then after recounting some of the nation's sins the proclamation continues:

"It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power

and confess our national sins and to pray for clemency and pardon."

The day was very generally observed throughout the nation. The thought and prayers of the people were directed along the lines suggested in the proclamation. There was a national turning to God, a national confession and repentance of sin and the complete putting away of the sin of slavery.

Following this the tide turned. The North won the battle of Gettysburg, then Vicksburg and from that time on victory for the North and the preservation of the Union were assured.

In the fall of 1863 Lincoln was re-elected. In his second inaugural (the war was not yet over though victory for the Union was assured) Lincoln declared that all knew that slavery was somehow the cause of the war. Both North and South prayed to the same God, each invoking His aid against the other. The prayers of both could not be answered, that of neither had been fully answered. Then he says, "The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must need be that offenses come, but woe unto that man by whom the offense cometh'."

Then suggesting that American slavery was one of the offenses which must needs come and the war the woe to those by whom the offense cometh, he adds, "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether'."

This is our point. God had His purposes in the Civil War and the war could not end until His purposes were accomplished. Groups of private citizens saw this, then Senator Harlan, the United States Senate and President Lincoln saw it and through the appointment and observance of the day of national fasting and prayer, the people of the nation came to see it. There was a national confession of sin, national repentance and national reformation. Then the war ended.

May there not be a lesson in this for us in the present depression? In

this depression, "The Almighty has His own purposes," and it will not pass until they have been accomplished. Without doubt it is the result of sin, of economic and political sins, largely resulting from national selfishness and pride. The World War with the tremendous burden of debt it has placed upon the nations and national armaments with their greater financial burdens, are the chief causes of the depression. These are sins—national sins. And it is largely through special favors secured by pressure brought to bear upon their governments that the big business interests of the world commit their greatest sins.

God is today calling the nation to account for their sins. He is at work showing them that His moral laws of righteousness and brotherhood are binding in the economic and political realms of the world's life, upon nations and governments as elsewhere, and cannot be trampled under foot without terrible consequences. He is calling them to repentance, to recognition of Him and to obedience to His righteous laws. When His purposes are accomplished the depression will end and not before.

Many are coming to see that the way out of this depression is by the Throne of God. More important than even feeding and clothing the destitute and providing work for the unemployed is that of bringing the people, especially the economic and political leaders, to see that the Almighty has His purposes in the depression and to cooperate with Him in their accomplishment.

The Christian Statesman and National Reform Association are doing all they can toward this end. We ask others to do the same. We believe that a proclamation by the President of the United States embodying such truths as those stated above and designating and appointing a day for national humiliation and prayer on account of the depression, would focus the attention not only of the American people but of the world upon them. We also believe that through the message given by the Christian ministry on this day and the prayers offered there would result a turning of the nation to God that would bring returning prosperity.

Therefore, we ask religious groups—churches, Bible classes, ministerials, presbyteries, conferences—and business and other groups to petition President Hoover to appoint a day of fasting and prayer on account of the depression.

# Brewers As Corrupters of Politics

**S**O we must restore beer to bring back prosperity! It will no more bring back prosperity in United States than it is bringing prosperity to Germany, England and Canada where they have it to their heart's content.

But one thing it certainly will bring back—the lawlessness, corruption of public officials, and spending of huge sums of money to control elections of the good old days before prohibition struck the country. The brewers always were lawless—always spent money to control elections. Like the leopard, they cannot change their spots. If we would again legalize the manufacture and sale of beer they would do the same.

Federal court records of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania throw light on some of the activities of the United States Brewers Association and of the brewers of Western Pennsylvania back in the years 1915 and 1916 which those should have who think beer should be restored. What they were then doing in Western Pennsylvania, they were doing all over the United States.

The United States District Attorney instituted an investigation before the United States Grand Jury, of the political activities of practically all the brewers of Western Pennsylvania. Among those summoned to appear as witnesses was Hugh F. Fox, Secretary of the United States Brewers Association. He was instructed to bring with him certain correspondence and records of his office. For his refusal to do this, he was committed to jail for contempt of court. The Grand Jury indicted the United States Brewers Association and 36 other breweries for violation of the laws forbidding corporations to make money contributions in election campaigns. Not one of the companies indicted stood trial. All plead guilty. The Court imposed fines aggregating \$63,800.00.

## Brewers Fined \$63,800.00.

United States vs. United States Brewers Association.

Pittsburgh Brewing Company, et al., November term, 1915.

### Docket Entries

(Fines imposed April 28 and May 1, 1917)

Companies	Amounts
U. S. Brewers Association	\$10,000.00
	and costs
Fayette Brewing	450.00
Anchor Brewing	500.00
Crescent Brewing	500.00
Fred Feil Brewing	500.00
Fink Brewing	550.00

Kittanning Brewing . . . . .	650.00
Peter Schemm and Sons Brewing . . . . .	750.00
Theodore Finkenauer Brewing . . . . .	800.00
Fort Pitt Brewing . . . . .	800.00
Robert Smith Ale Brewing . . . . .	850.00
Victor Brewing . . . . .	850.00
Philadelphia Brewing . . . . .	900.00
Prospect Brewing . . . . .	900.00
Brownsville Brewing . . . . .	1,000.00
Columbia Brewing . . . . .	1,000.00
Philipsburg Brewing . . . . .	1,000.00
F. A. Rieker Brewing . . . . .	1,500.00
Horlacher Brewing . . . . .	1,000.00
Class & Nachod Brewing . . . . .	1,500.00
Bartels Brewing . . . . .	1,800.00
Reading Brewing . . . . .	1,800.00
Adam Scheidt Brewing . . . . .	1,800.00
J. & P. Baltz Brewing . . . . .	2,000.00
Erie Brewing . . . . .	2,000.00
Standard Brewing . . . . .	2,000.00
F. A. Foth & Sons Brewing . . . . .	2,200.00
Continental Brewing . . . . .	2,300.00
Stegmaier Brewing . . . . .	2,300.00
C. Schmidt and Sons . . . . .	2,500.00
Berger & Engel Brewing . . . . .	3,000.00
Independent Brewing . . . . .	4,300.00
Pittsburgh Brewing . . . . .	4,500.00
Pennsylvania Central Brewing . . . . .	2,000.00
Consumers Brewing . . . . .	450.00
Fuhrman & Schmidt . . . . .	850.00
Louis Bergdoll Brewing . . . . .	2,000.00

Total . . . . . \$63,800.00

Page Anheuser Busch and his cohorts, who insist that beer must be legalized to lessen the evils of prohibition!

## Alcoholic Fallacies

Every claim of the liquor drinkers, vendors or makers for the usefulness of alcoholic drinks has been proven by modern science to be false. Here are some of them.

1. Alcohol is a food. But it destroys rather than builds up cells.
  2. It is called a valuable medicine. But Dr. W. G. Wilcox declares that "Alcohol has no place in medicine." It is a poison.
  3. In beer and wine it is called an aid to digestion, but it lengthens the period of digestion from 15 minutes to two and a half hours.
  4. It is supposed to aid the body in resisting the attacks of germ diseases. It always lessens that resistance.
  5. It increases the body heat we are told and so enables it to resist cold. The truth is that it lowers the body temperature and de-
- creases the body's power of endurance during low temperatures.
6. It enables the body to withstand heat. The fact is that about 90 percent of sunstrokes are among users of liquor.
  7. It is said to quicken the intellectual processes. Prof. Kraepelien, Heidelberg, proved by numerous experiments that is only true for a few minutes and that accompanied by increased inaccuracy. After that, there is always a slowing down of mental processes. This continues marked as long as the alcohol continues active in the body.
  8. It has been claimed as a valuable antidote for animal poisons, such as snake bites and the stings of scorpions and insects. The truth is that more people have been killed by the frantic use of alcohol when so poisoned than have ever died as the result of animal poisons in North America. No one ever claimed it saved a patient when bitten by a cobra.
  9. It is said to increase the working endurance of the body. Every experiment worthy of the name has proven that it lessens the muscular endurance.
  10. It has often been claimed that moderate amounts of alcohol steady the nerves, and promote poise and mental balance. The fact is that even in small quantities it lessens the control of the brain over the emotions, impairs the judgment, lessens self-control and drowns the sense of obligation and tends to induce moroseness and irritability.
  11. Of late years it has been claimed that the use of alcoholic liquors tends to promote sociability. College and family reunions can scarcely maintain themselves without liquor. The simple truth is that it makes people easily entertained it impairs taste and judgment, makes them foolish and boisterous and maudlin. It takes brains to amuse sober people.
  12. It has been listed by some as a valuable economic industry. It is however a parasite industry which tends to destroy the industrial life of the nation.
  13. Recently it has been urged as a necessary revenue producer for the government. Experience has proven it to be a method of collecting revenue, when it is licensed, that is wasteful and tends to reduce the tax-paying power of the nation.
  14. It is claimed an inalienable right

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1906 at Pittsburgh, Pa., under Act of Con-  
gress of March 3, 1879.**A Challenge**

The Commercialized Amusement interests have accomplished more in their efforts to legalize Sunday amusements and sports this year, than in the ten years preceding. Since January 1, they have won victories in at least six States and minor victories in several others.

Ohio repealed its state law prohibiting Sunday movies after one o'clock in the afternoon. Texas repealed its law prohibiting Sunday movies, and substituted therefor local option in cities and towns. Arkansas substituted county option on Sunday movies for state prohibition. It also repealed its law prohibiting Sunday baseball in counties of 50,000 population or above; these counties now having local option on Sunday baseball. New Hampshire granted local option to cities and towns on retail business, plays, games, sports and exhibitions on the Lord's Day. Public dancing, horse racing and prize fighting are excepted. Outdoor amusements and sports are not to be held until 1 P.M. and theatricals and motion picture shows not until 6 P.M.

Maryland repealed her state Sabbath law prohibiting amusements, entertainments, games, and the sale at retail of merchandise, in its application to the city of Baltimore, and granted the city the right to regulate its Sunday business and amusements as it sees fit. The city of Hagerstown was granted local option on Sunday baseball. The trade magazine of the Motion Picture Industry says Delaware repealed its state law prohibiting Sunday movies but we have not been able to secure copy of the law. New Mexico specifically exempted from the labor prohibited on the Lord's Day, the work connected with the operation of Sunday movies. Connecticut and Massachusetts made further concessions to the amusement interests

in their already liberal laws dealing with Sunday amusements.

What is the significance of this? The educational campaign of ridicule, misrepresentation and abuse of our Sabbath Laws, which the commercialized amusements interests have been vigorously prosecuting for ten years or more, is having its effect and unless met by a strenuous counter campaign by the Church and Sabbath organizations, will soon result in the repeal of the Sabbath Laws of those states that still prohibit these amusements.

The situation constitutes a challenge to the Church and the friends of the Christian Sabbath.

These Sabbath Laws, while not the most important defense of the Sabbath, (the conviction that the Sabbath is God's Day to be observed as He has commanded, is its impregnable defense) nevertheless are essential to its preservation. With the question of whether we shall retain them is linked the question of whether the Sabbath shall be a holy day or a holiday in America.

The situation calls loudly upon the Church and the friends of the Sabbath to inaugurate a great educational campaign to educate the people to the necessity, reasonableness and value of these laws, and thus strengthen public sentiment for them; not forgetting the more essential duty of instructing the people in what the Bible teaches as to the Sabbath itself. Only thus can the Sabbath be saved to America.

**Rehearing of Macintosh  
Case Requested**

In the July issue of The Christian Statesman we presented an extended article on the case of Professor Macintosh before the Supreme Court of the United States in which this Court denied him citizenship because of his refusal to place his allegiance to the United States above his allegiance to the will of God in bearing arms in a possible future war in which this country might engage.

A petition has been presented to the Court for a rehearing of this case by Professor Macintosh's counsel, Hon. John W. Davis and three others. This petition contains many of the points presented in our article calling attention to the far-reaching effect of the principle enunciated by the majority opinion of the Court and upon which they based their refusal to grant Prof. Macintosh citizenship. The petition states that under this decision from henceforth "no member of the Quaker sect can be eligible to citizenship except upon express renun-

ciation of the most distinctive tenet of his faith."

It also states that as the oath of office required of alien applicants for citizenship is the same in the matter at issue in this case as the oath required of all office holders, that the principle enunciated by the Court would apply equally here and that "if one oath operates to exclude from citizenship persons with religious scruples against warfare, the other must operate to exclude them from public office."

It further says, "The revelation of the will of God which the respondent so openly and frankly expressed is a reservation which is implicit in the very existence of a religious conscience. We believe that any conscientious Christian of whatever denomination, when confronted in actual fact with the choice which the respondent made upon a hypothetical basis, would give the same answer. We believe that few of our citizens could be relied upon to submit to a demand that they bear arms in a conflict which they sincerely believed to be contrary to the will of their Creator."

So far the Court has taken no action on the petition. It is probable the Court will announce its decision when it resumes work in October. Our earnest hope is it will rehear the case.

**Whose Still Was It?**

The following appeared recently in the daily press and is identical in form with the many incidents which are used by the Raskobites to prove that Prohibition is a failure and that we should either return immediately to the old license system or adopt some sort of state ownership or sale.

"Officers raiding a large building in the industrial section of \_\_\_\_\_ uncovered a huge illicit still of more than 1,000 gallons capacity in full working order. On the premises they also found 3,800 gallons of mash bubbling in large barrels.

"Not only was the still one of the largest ever seized in the city but it was cleverly concealed. When captured the still was warm, indicating that the raid had interrupted its operation. The distillers had evidently made good their escape through secret passages or exits, none of which were visible to the officers."

Well, does not that prove that Prohibition is ineffective and can't be enforced? Wait a minute. Hold your horses. Take a look at the

# Inter-Allied War Debts to U. S.

**H**OW does Germany's payment or non-payment of her reparations bills to the allied nations effect the United States? Our government would not take anything in reparations from Germany at the close of the war. All we get from Germany is something less than \$16,000,000 a year to meet the expenses of our Army of Occupation in the Rhine district following the war.

But the United States loaned immense sums of money to the allied nations during and immediately following the war. The bulk of this money these nations still owe us. These war debts have been the cause of friction ever since the war. The uncertainty regarding their payment, and the amounts to be paid from year to year, was a source of constant uneasiness and of economic and political instability. An adjustment was finally made under what is known as the Young Plan. Germany agreed to pay a specified sum to the allied nations each year over a period of fifty-eight years, ending in 1988, the grand total amounting to more than 27 billions of dollars.

An agreement was made between the United States and the other allied nations under which each of these nations owing us agreed to pay us a specified sum each year over this same period of 58 years. This sum was determined, not on the basis of what they owed us, but on the ability of each nation at that date to pay. The principal sums owed us were in no case reduced but the interest rates (which had been 5% to 6%) were reduced in every case and in some cases altogether cancelled. Austria, for example, pays no interest; Italy only about 2/5% interest; France about 1 2/3%, while Britain and a few other nations pay us at the rate of more than 3% interest. This reduction of the interest rates is said to be equivalent

to a cancellation of from 40 to 50% of the total war debt owed us.

The amount of the interallied war debts due the United States this year and which the moratorium suspended, were about \$250,000,000. The nations owing us these war debts and the total amount now owed by each nation, are as follows:

Austria, \$24,614,885; Belgium, \$417,780,000; Czechoslovakia, \$115,000,000; Estonia, \$13,830,000; Finland, \$9,000,000; France, \$4,025,000; Great Britain, \$4,600,000,000; Greece, \$18,125,000; Hungary, \$1,939,000; Italy, \$2,042,000,000; Latvia, \$5,775,000; Lithuania, \$6,030,000; Poland, \$178,560,000; Rumania, \$44,590,000; Yugoslavia, \$62,850,000; Grand Total—\$11,565,093,885.

The average rate of interest to be paid on the above is slightly over 2%. If these nations carry out their commitments in full, they will have paid United States by 1988 in interest and principal, a total of more than 22 billion dollars.

About 2/3 of the total reparations which Germany pays to the allied nations from year to year, under the Young Plan is to be passed on to the United States to meet the war debts of the interallied nations to this country. Thus it is seen how intimately Germany's payment of reparations to the allied nations is linked up with the payment of their war debts to the United States. As things now stand, the allied nations do not have to levy taxes on their people to pay their war debts to us. They receive from Germany in reparations the money used to do this. But if Germany were to default, either these nations would cease to pay their debts to us or else they would have to levy taxes on their people to raise the money. From this we can understand why President Hoover was so deeply concerned over the financial crisis in Germany and why financial conditions throughout Europe are of such vital concern to the United States.

This whole question of interallied wardebts and reparations, of whether they should stand under present arrangements or be readjusted or cancelled and, if the latter, on which condition the United States should agree to the change, of the effect on our foreign trade of the transference each year of nearly a quarter billion dollars in gold from Europe to this country in payment of their war debts to us, or whether in the end it would not be better for business in the United States to forgive these European nations their war debt to us, these are certain to be very live and much

discussed subjects for the coming year in our own as well as other countries. They are closely related to business conditions in the United States and will have an important place in the discussions of the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva next year.

## Germany's Reparations Bill

The reparations bill which Germany agreed to pay the allied nations from year to year was one of the causes of the financial crisis in Germany which led President Hoover to take the leadership in securing a year's moratorium on German reparations and the interallied war debts. The amount of these debts, the effect the moratorium will have on the world depression, whether the moratorium should be extended beyond the one year period, and whether there should be a new adjustment of reparations and interallied war debts, are questions of vital interest both in this country and throughout the world. Therefore, facts concerning the amount of the reparations and interallied war debts bills, the arrangement for their payment and their relation to financial conditions in this country will be of interest.

Leaving out of account the \$2,500,000 Germany has already paid the allied nations in reparations, the total amount she now owes (including three other related items) and on which she is obligated to pay from year to year up until 1988 is as follows:

France . . . . .	\$14,175,948,960
Britain . . . . .	5,039,811,780
Italy . . . . .	4,037,204,160
Others . . . . .	3,124,779,060

Total . . . . .	\$26,377,743,960
War debt to U.S. . . . .	\$ 755,022,540
External loan '24 . . . . .	364,446,000
Special payment . . . . .	
Belgium . . . . .	144,730,320

Grand Total . . . . . \$27,641,942,820

The amounts Germany would have had to pay this year, had it not been for the moratorium follow:

France . . . . .	\$199,706,880
Britain . . . . .	86,228,400
Italy . . . . .	45,448,560
Others . . . . .	54,190,500

Total . . . . .	\$385,574,340
War debt to U.S. . . . .	\$ 15,745,020
External loan, '24 . . . . .	20,723,400
Special payment to . . . . .	
Belgium . . . . .	5,121,300

Grand Total . . . . . \$427,164,060

Unless the moratorium is extended or a new adjustment made, one year

date line which is Winnipeg, May 2, 1931. If it proves anything it is that Canada's system of state selling of distilled liquor and the open bars for wine and beer is no prevention of bootlegging and moonshining, or contempt for law on the part of the slaves of Gambrinus. It simply proves that alcohol drinkers, manufacturers, and vendors are a lawless lot wherever you find them. In Canada as well as here they can only be dealt with by the iron hand of the law backed up by constant education as to the facts concerning them and their wares.

## Association Activities

In response to his request we have just sent Rev. Paul McCracken of New Castle, Pa., 500 copies of the prize essay by Miss Getty on "The Bible in the Public Schools" to be sent out by the Young People's Society of his church to as many public school teachers in his own and adjoining counties. This essay of 2,500 words is an excellent presentation of the case for the use of the Bible in the public schools. Sending this leaflet to public school teachers is a most effective way of promoting this cause. We commend it to pastors and young people's teachers. We have several thousand copies in stock and will furnish them for use as above, postpaid, at the rate of \$1.00 per hundred. Send your order at once, before the supply is exhausted, to the National Reform Association, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the work of preparing the "Manual on The Christian Sabbath" to which reference has been made in The Christian Statesman, our Research Department has secured a copy of the text of the Sabbath laws of all the states of the United States. These were obtained at the expense of much time and exacting labor from books in the Pittsburgh Law Library which contain the Statutes of the 48 states of the United States. It is not the intention to publish the texts of these laws in the Manual but it is necessary to have an up-to-date list of all these laws, to prepare the classification of these Sabbath laws and the Sabbath law maps, which will appear in the Manual. We have in our

hence, Germany will again assume the payment of this nearly half billion dollars yearly with the added burden of the interest and one-tenth of the amount she was unable to pay this year for each of the next ten years.

Germany has thus far been able to pay her reparations bills, meet her deficits in international trade which have exceeded \$1,500,000,000 and recover her economic life, largely through foreign loans. Her pre-war debts were wiped out by the inflation of 1921-22 which impoverished her middle classes. Since then she has borrowed heavily. Her net foreign indebtedness, excluding her reparations obligations is now about \$5,000,000,000 of which \$3,000,000,000 has been loaned by American financiers. In the light of these facts will Germany be able to resume payment of her reparation obligations one year hence?

files several copies of the text of the Sabbath laws of each of the states. Should any of our readers wish a copy of these laws for one or more states, we will be glad to furnish the same at a reasonable rate.

In the September issue of The Statesman we urged our readers to secure signatures to a petition to President Hoover regarding the appointment of the right type of delegates to the Geneva Disarmament Conference and urging the United States to support a program for a drastic reduction of national armaments and gave a suggestive form of petition for use. We urge our readers to press this matter vigorously in their communities. Should you be unable to find the form of petition write us and we will supply you with another.

The help of every man, woman and young person who believes in prohibition is urgently needed today to maintain it and prevent the return of the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors. Not all of these, in fact only a small proportion of them, can speak for prohibition on the platform or over the radio. But one thing, and a very effective thing, every one of them can do—they can obtain good literature on this subject, showing the benefits of prohibition and the evils that prevailed in the old days when we had the saloons which the youth of America are too young to know anything about and many others have forgotten, and put it into the hands of those who need this information.

Nothing is so essential in the fight to maintain prohibition as education. We have lost heavily in the last ten years because we have largely failed at this point. There is not a reader of The Christian Statesman who could not do effective service for prohibition in this way. The National Reform Association has some excellent up-to-date prohibition leaflets of about 1,200 words each which have been highly commended and used effectively. We ask your cooperation in getting them where they will do good. Here are the titles of four: Lest We Forget; Prohibition a Success; The Liquor Traffic Always Lawless; Government Control.

We will gladly mail you samples of each free on request. Then when you have read them order a supply and put them into the hands of your public school teachers, or high school students, in your public libraries, or Bible classes or anywhere where

they will do good. If you feel able to pay for them, you can send at the rate of \$1.00 per hundred. If you cannot do this, send for them anyway telling us you will distribute them judiciously. We will donate them to you. Prohibition must be maintained! Both of us must do our part.

"Worth its weight in gold" to those who are desirous of promoting Christian citizenship in our nation's life is the manual on "Christian Civil Government" published by the National Reform Association. It is a book of 350 pages and gives in compact and very readable form the most illuminating discussion of this subject from the Scriptural, philosophical and historical standpoint as regards this country, that can be found anywhere. It is a veritable mine of information on the historical relation of Christianity to our country's life from its Colonial days down to the present time, containing more than two score of our historical documents bearing on this subject. Among these are the following: Mayflower Compact; Plymouth Colony School Law; Thanksgiving Proclamations of Continental Congress, Washington and Cleveland; Fast Day Proclamations of John Adams and Presidents Lincoln and Wilson; Ordinance of Government for Territory of Northwest; Washington's Farewell Address; Lincoln's Second Inaugural; The Trinity Church Case (This is a Christian Nation). These historical documents alone are worth the price of the book. It also contains a history of the origin and growth of the National Reform movement as carried forward by the National Reform Association through the sixty-eight years of its history.

It is not only a reference book but a book that will bear reading many times with interest and profit. Pastors and Christian citizenship workers should have the book to aid in the preparation of sermons and addresses on citizenship. It should be in all our public libraries.

In these days when the Christian ideals of citizenship are so greatly needed we suggest to those who wish to further this cause that they secure copies of this book and present them to Christian ministers and workers and place a copy in their public and church libraries. We furnish them at the very reasonable rate of fifty cents per copy, paper binding, and one dollar, cloth binding. Order at once through the National Reform Association, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Mormonism—The Remedy

By Rev. J. S. Martin, D.D.

(This is the fifth and last in a series of articles on The Mormon Problem).

**T**O point out the evils of a system and suggest no remedy would, to say the least, be anything but statesmanlike. Hence what follows, which space limitations forbid being other than merely suggestive.

It will have been noted that our charge against the system of Mormonism had to do not with the Mormon people as a whole but rather with their crafty leaders. The great mass of Mormons are a thrifty, industrious, hard-working people who are by their leaders constantly being led as sheep to a slaughter. The nature of the cunningly, satanically devised system of Mormonism is such that once people have been caught in its meshes they are no longer free to think and act for themselves. It is a system that is ruled from the top down. So far from being democratic it is designedly, thoroughly and persistently autocratic. The fundamental tenet of the system is that its head is the personification of the will of the Lord to all men. Therefore what he and his compeers in office say and do is final and authoritative. From this it seems plainly manifest that the quickest, shortest route, if not indeed the only one, to the righting of the system is to deal direct with its hierarchs. That the general diffusion of knowledge and the inherent power of prevailing truth will have their effect toward this end no one will deny. But if these arrows of knowledge and truth are to be effective they must be shot at the head of the system—the sixteen ruling hierarchs who, as we have already said, in the last analysis really constitute the system. And since, as we have seen, the evil of the system is three-fold so also is the remedy.

## Exclusion from Office

**F**irst. Pressure should be brought to bear upon these hierarchs to keep the political covenant so solemnly made with the government of our country—that they would nevermore hold or aspire to hold any office of public trust in these United States. Why not? They are the recognized, confessed, acknowledged rulers of a literal, temporal, alien, hostile kingdom within our republic, and on this ground should be excluded from office. We have trouble enough in securing the making and the enforcement of law by officers who are in sworn fealty to the country. Why, then, entrust its making and enforcement to those who are in sworn disloyalty to our government?

Congress is the only body that can do this. Each house should refuse to seat (or to retain in his seat) any man who pays his supreme temporal allegiance to the Mormon Church, or kingdom as it is called, or who is elected by its power. American patriots should insist that this course be pursued by both branches of their highest law-making body. Ay more, they should insist that the Congress demand an immediate cessation of the teaching of treason on the part of the leaders of this disloyal system as well as all attempts to overthrow our republic. This it would seem is the very least that should be required of these traitorous hierarchs.

## An Annual Accounting

**S**econd. The Department of Justice at Washington should be besought on every hand to compel the Mormon rulers to make an annual accounting to our government of the use made of the millions of dollars which the government bestowed upon them in the nature of a trust at the time of their surrender, and not of these millions merely but also of their accretions in the meantime. The most firmly, dangerously and arrogantly fixed of all the great trusts of our country is the Mormon church trust. Not until we can break the power of this trust can we obtain relief from the un-American system of Mormonism. Not indeed until the Mormon Church is required to withdraw from commerce can we shatter the fetters of this diabolical system that has such a strangle hold on the big business interests of the country particularly, and hence upon the country itself.

What possible harm can the requiring of a public accounting do any innocent person or persons? Who ever heard of anyone opposing an action against horse-stealing, save a horse-thief or one who meant to become such? And what but a politician or business man profiting financially or otherwise at the hands of these ruling hierarchs of Mormondom can, with any show of reason, oppose such an accounting of a public trust as that for which we are asking?

## A Constitutional Amendment

**T**hird. Congress should be besieged to submit for ratification by the several states of the Union an amendment to our federal constitution empowering Congress to legislate against, and the federal courts to punish, the crimes of polygamous marriage and polygamous living. There is no federal statute against polygamy. Domestic affairs are dealt with by the states. And, as hitherto noted, Mormon political control in the states where polygamy is practiced is such as to make impossible its punishment. Nor should this proposed legislation be in any way associated with a measure to procure a uniform marriage and divorce law. The two are fundamentally distinct and separate. Marriage is not a crime. Polygamy is.

Even the teaching of polygamy should be banned. The Mormon Church authorities should be required to take it out of the doctrinal works of the church, since it is a pretended revelation from God commanding the teaching and practice of crime—that which is criminal in the eyes of the law both of God and of the several states of the Union.

## No Attack on Religion

In suggesting these remedies we are making no attack on religion but on crime. The Supreme Court of our country has long since decided that crime cannot be tolerated in the name of religion. No pretended revelation from God can be used as a shield to protect disloyalty to country and treachery to womanhood and childhood. The Mormon hierarchs are at perfect liberty to believe what they will, but to teach and practice what is criminal they must not be permitted. And in checking them in their evil course, we will be doing what is most and best not only for our country but also for them and especially for the ever-increasing host of their benighted followers.

## Opinions Worth While

The value of opinions depends upon the persons who hold them and upon their agreement with reality. For instance the recently expressed opinion to Chief of Police Mulrooney of New York that the Prohibition laws of America were responsible for gang life in that city is worthless because of the man who holds it and because it does not conform to the truth as every one knows who is over thirty years of age and reasonably intelligent. The Opinion of Former Secretary of State Colby that it is caused by political protection is valuable because of the man and because every one who is at all conversant with civic affairs knows that this opinion accords with the facts.

Opinions then concerning the medicinal value of alcohol in any form of liquor depend for their value on, whether the man holding them drinks them as a beverage, has a trained scientific mind, and has had experience in their use as medicines. Here are some men who can qualify as witnesses in all three of these lines. Total abstainers, trained scientists and experience in medical practice.

Prof. Karl Petren, Upsala, "For many years in my scheme of therapeutics alcohol is practically excluded."

Dr. A. Wenchfeld, Ystad, "On principle I never use alcohol in practice".

Prof. Maximilian Sternberg, Vienna, "Under my direction, no patient receives alcohol in any form whatever except (1) delirium tremens cases during attacks of delirium; (2) dying phthisical cases and decrepit old people who have been accustomed to the use of alcohol."

Editorial in the Journal of American Medicine, Feb. 1916, "The only reason for using alcohol as a medicine is that the user wants it."

In 1917 the American Medical Association adopted the following among other resolutions:

"Whereas, Alcohol has no drug value, either as a stimulant or a tonic or as a therapeutic agent and that it has no food value;

Resolved, therefore, that the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association at its sixty-eighth annual session declares it is opposed to the use of alcohol by individuals either as a medicine or a beverage and;

Resolved, further, that its use in medicine is permissible only in the preparation and preservation of pharmaceutical products."

## Prohibition Poster

### No. 20212

The Journal of the National Education Association has prepared for classroom and other uses a splendid poster, No. 20212. We wish to commend the National Education Association for cooperating in a nationwide program of educational interpretation of the benefits derived from Prohibition.

The following is a copy of the text of this poster:

#### WHAT THE 18TH AMENDMENT HAS HELPED AMERICA TO ACHIEVE

1. The removal of the open saloon which encouraged gambling and degraded politics.
2. The reduction of the amount of consumption of alcoholic beverages by 70 percent within a remarkably short time.
3. The elimination of liquor advertising which appealed to the crudest and lowest emotions to create new victims of the drinking habit.
4. The protection of children and their mothers from the neglect and brutality of drinking fathers.
5. An increase in savings that has given the common man and woman in America the highest economic and social position enjoyed anywhere in the world.
6. The most efficient industry to be found anywhere because of the reliability and loyalty of sober working men and women.
7. The reduction of many forms of vice and crime until cities are safer for law-observing citizens today than they have ever been.
8. The moderation of the "automobile" and "postwar" crime which would have created terrible conditions in a country with 25 million autos were liquor not outlawed.
9. The development of all types of schools so that millions of young people have a richer educational opportunity. High school enrollment alone in the United States increased from two millions in 1920 to nearly five millions in 1930—the most remarkable advance in the history of civilization.
10. The foundation for a future rich in promise and opportunity for home life, for education, for government, for labor, for industry, and for the realization of religion.

**Address:** Division of Publication, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20 for \$1.

## Where Would

### It Come From?

One of the chief bits of ballyhoo with which the whiskey reformers pester a wearied public is the loss of the revenue resulting from prohibition. Recently Congressman Dyer of Missouri told the President that the restoration of beer to its pre-prohibition legal status and taxing it would yield a billion dollars of revenue each year.

Granting this, with fifty per cent deduction for the inevitable alcoholic exaggeration of such wet statements, the question arises, "Where would it come from?"

Farming out the taxes to the exploiters of weakness, appetite and vice never will fill the treasury of any nation or bring prosperity so long as water runs down hill.

## Twelve Interesting Messages

These come from twelve men of wide experience and training, all speaking on the general subject of MISSIONS, the CHURCH'S LIFE. The addresses were given at the Home Mission Congress of the United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., last May, and have been compiled in a small volume of less than one hundred pages. The less time you can afford to spend in the study of this great and vital work of the Christian Church Missions, the more you need this book of Messages. It is sure to be of demand since it is eminently worthwhile. Send at once for your copy, a limited number free. Address United Presbyterian Board of Missions, Publication Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## ALCOHOLIC FALLACIES

(Continued from page 1)

of any human being to use alcohol as a beverage. The Supreme Court declares that there is no right to so use it or make or sell it. There is no such right known to any present system of ethics.

In fact, Solomon knew what he was saying when he declared, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." It must have been looking up on these fallacies of so many that led "Puck" to adopt as its subhead "What fools these mortals be."